

tracing data submitted to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms under the YCGII;

(B) to hire additional law enforcement personnel for the purpose of identifying and arresting individuals illegally trafficking firearms; and

(C) to purchase additional equipment, including automatic data processing equipment and computer software and hardware, for the timely submission and analysis of tracing data.

THE CHILDREN'S GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION
ACT OF 1998

TITLE I—THE CHILDREN'S FIREARM SAFETY ACT
OF 1998

Imposes, after 18 months, new safety standards on the manufacture and importation of handguns requiring: a child resistant trigger standard; a child resistant safety lock, a magazine disconnect safety for pistols; a manual safety and practice of a drop test.

Authorizes the Consumer Product Safety Commission to study, test and evaluate various technologies and means of making guns more child-resistant and reporting back to Congress within 12 months on its findings.

TITLE II—THE CHILDREN'S FIREARM AGE LIMIT
ACT OF 1998

Extends the current ban on juvenile handguns transfers and possession to semi-automatic assault rifles and assault shotguns.

TITLE III—THE CHILDREN'S FIREARM DEALER'S
RESPONSIBILITY ACT OF 1998

Requires two forms of ID for purchases under the age of 24.

TITLE IV—THE CHILDREN'S FIREARM ACCESS
PREVENTION ACT OF 1998

Imposes fines on a gun owner of up to \$10,000 if a child gains access to a loaded firearm and criminal penalties and imprisonment if the gun is used in an act of violence.

TITLE V—THE CHILDREN'S FIREARM INJURY
SURVEILLANCE ACT OF 1998

Authorizes \$10 million to CDC's National Injury Prevention and Control Center over three for grants to state and local governments for development of children's firearm injury surveillance systems.

TITLE VI—THE CHILDREN'S FIREARM VIOLENCE
EDUCATION ACT OF 1998

Authorizes \$50 million a year for competitive Department of Education grants to state and local education agencies for children's firearm education programs.

TITLE VII—THE CHILDREN'S FIREARM TRACKING
ACT OF 1998

Authorizes \$10 million over five years for expansion of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative.

By Mr. DORGAN (for himself and Mr. BUMPERS):

S. 2186. A bill to terminate all United States assistance to the National Endowment for Democracy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

END FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT
FOR DEMOCRACY

• Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, today I introduce a bill that would end federal funding for the National Endowment for Democracy, known as NED.

Last year the Administration asked for \$30 million in NED funding, and after a Senate debate on the program, the Congress met that request. This year the Administration has requested \$31 million for NED for fiscal year 1999.

In my view, the time has long since come for Congress to end our subsidy of NED. Let me take a brief moment to explain why.

NED began back in the early 1980s, during the darkest days of the Cold War, when Solidarity was on the ropes in Poland and a former KGB chief ruled the Soviet Union. As we all know, Solidarity has given birth to political parties that have governed Poland, and Lech Walesa, the Solidarity union leader, was elected Poland's president. The Soviet Union and the KGB are no more, and Russia has a multi-party political system. There is no Warsaw Pact. In fact, the Senate has just decided to admit into NATO some of the countries that NED used to help.

The historic fall of the Berlin Wall, the breakup of the Soviet Union, and the successes of democracy worldwide in the past 15 years should make us wonder whether NED is as necessary now as it was at the height of the Cold War. Democracy is on the march worldwide, most recently perhaps even in Indonesia. Yet the American taxpayer is still coughing up \$30 million a year to foot the bill for NED.

It's also worth noting that when NED started, back during the Cold War, it was supposed to be a public-private partnership. Federal money was supposed to "prime the pump" of private contributions. Private corporations, foundations and philanthropists were supposed to foot much of the bill. But it didn't happen.

Since 1984 the American taxpayer has spent over \$360 million on NED. And according to NED's most recent annual report, in 1996 NED's total revenue was \$30.9 million, but its revenue from non-federal sources was only \$585,000. In that year, it took 53 taxpayer dollars to leverage one private dollar contributed to NED.

These statistics show that NED is a very poor investment for the Federal Government. There is no public-private partnership funding NED. It's the public, the Federal Government, all the way.

Of course, the Federal Government has some private partners when it comes to spending NED funds. Year after year, NED distributes taxpayer dollars to the same "core grantees." This is despite the fact that everything we know about good government says that there should be competitive contracting for government work.

NED isn't one sole-source contract. It isn't just one set-aside. It's four.

Four private institutions got just over \$4 million each in 1996 and 1997. These private groups are: the National Democratic Institute, also known as the Democratic Party; the International Republican Institute, better known as the Republican Party; the Free Trade Union Institute, which is really the AFL-CIO; and the Center for International Private Enterprise, which we all know as the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. President, these four "core grantees" get the lion's share of NED

funding, year after year. As our former colleague Senator Hank Brown of Colorado said four years ago, "How long does it take for people to realize that what we are doing is not promoting democracy, but promoting these four organizations?"

What do these four groups do with this money? They use it to send well-connected Democrats and Republicans, and business and labor leaders, around the world. These folks visit various countries and try to promote democracy.

It sounds fine until you consider that this activity duplicates work done by the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, and the Departments of State, Justice and Defense. In 1996 alone, AID spent \$390 million, USIA spent \$355 million, and the Defense Department spent \$38 million, all to promote democracy.

There's no reason for another Federal program to achieve this same goal. The American people know that the time is past when we could spend money we didn't have on programs we don't need.

Last year, I thought that my hope of ending federal funding for the National Endowment for Democracy had come true. The Commerce-State-Justice appropriations bill actually zeroed out this program. Let me quote from the Appropriations Committee's report language on this issue:

The Committee does not recommend funding for fiscal year 1998 for the National Endowment for Democracy. . . . The NED was originally established in 1984 during the days of the cold war as a public-private partnership to promote democratic movements behind the Iron Curtain. Limited U.S. Government funds were viewed as a way to help leverage private contributions and were never envisioned as NED's sole or major source of continuing funds. Since the cold war is over, the Committee believes that the time has come to eliminate Federal funding for this program.

Unfortunately, the full Senate approved a floor amendment that restored the requested \$30 million for the NED.

So I am here today to call on Senators to accept the dictates of common sense this year, and to accept the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee. We are having great difficulty allocating funding among the different discretionary programs. The Senate is having to make difficult choices about federal spending. We need to determine what is a priority.

I strongly believe that NED no longer deserves the Senate's support. The Cold War is over, and we have other, more effective ways to promote democracy abroad. I hope that the Senate will act favorably on the bill that I am introducing today, and that we will save the American taxpayer \$30 million a year. •

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 367

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 367, a bill to amend the

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 to allow leave to address domestic violence and its effects, and for other purposes.

S. 427

At the request of Mr. THOMAS, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 427, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore the deduction for lobbying expenses in connection with State legislation.

S. 507

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 507, a bill to establish the United States Patent and Trademark Organization as a Government corporation, to amend the provisions of title 35, United States Code, relating to procedures for patent applications, commercial use of patents, reexamination reform, and for other purposes.

S. 766

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 766, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 1335

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1335, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to ensure that coverage of bone mass measurements is provided under the health benefits program for Federal employees.

S. 1385

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1385, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the list of diseases presumed to be service connected with respect to radiation-exposed veterans.

S. 1406

At the request of Mr. SMITH, the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1406, a bill to amend section 2301 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the furnishing of burial flags on behalf of certain deceased members and former members of the Selected Reserve.

S. 1413

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the names of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ENZI] and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] were added as cosponsors of S. 1413, a bill to provide a framework for consideration by the legislative and executive branches of unilateral economic sanctions.

S. 1862

At the request of Mr. DEWINE, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1862, a bill to provide assistance for poison prevention and to stabilize the funding of regional poison control centers.

S. 1915

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from New York [Mr. MOYNIHAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1915, a bill to amend the Clean Air Act to establish requirements concerning the operation of fossil fuel-fired electric utility steam generating units, commercial and industrial boiler units, solid waste incineration units, medical waste incinerators, hazardous waste combustors, chlor-alkali plants, and Portland cement plants to reduce emissions of mercury to the environment, and for other purposes.

S. 2110

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 2110, a bill to authorize the Federal programs to prevent violence against women, and for other purposes.

S. 2158

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the names of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. BROWNBACK], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HAGEL] were added as cosponsors of S. 2158, a bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to provide that certain sanctions provisions relating to prohibitions on credit, credit guarantees, or other financial assistance not apply with respect to programs of the Department of Agriculture for the purchase or other provision of food or other agricultural commodities.

S. 2176

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] and the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] were added as cosponsors of S. 2176, a bill to amend sections 3345 through 3349 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the "Vacancies Act") to clarify statutory requirements relating to vacancies in and appointments to certain Federal offices, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 103

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 103, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in support of the recommendations of the International Commission of Jurists on Tibet and on United States policy with regard to Tibet.

SENATE RESOLUTION 193

At the request of Mr. REID, the names of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 193, a resolution designating December 13, 1998, as "National Children's Memorial Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 238

At the request of Mr. WELLSTONE, the names of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. FEINGOLD], and the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolu-

tion 238, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding human rights conditions in China and Tibet.

AMENDMENT NO. 2707

At the request of Mr. FORD the name of the Senator from Montana [Mr. BAUCUS] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2707 proposed to S. 1415, a bill to reform and restructure the processes by which tobacco products are manufactured, marketed, and distributed, to prevent the use of tobacco products by minors, to redress the adverse health effects of tobacco use, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 250—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE THIRD SATURDAY IN JUNE OF EACH YEAR SHOULD BE DESIGNATED AS "NATIONAL RIVERS DAY"

Mr. CHAFEE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 250

Whereas the United States has a total of 3,000,000 linear miles of rivers, which have played a fundamental role in the Nation's culture, heritage, ecological health, economic development, and overall quality of life;

Whereas rivers are used throughout the Nation as efficient transportation routes for commerce and industry, are used in urban areas as public transportation corridors, and have facilitated economic growth by providing transportation, generating hydroelectric power, and supplying water for farms and rural towns;

Whereas rivers support fish, waterfowl, and other wildlife that need greenways and clean water to survive in their habitats, and people throughout America live in close proximity to rivers and streams and use them for swimming, fishing, boating, and other forms of recreation and leisure;

Whereas the Nation's rivers are important tourist destinations, which, each year, attract more than 46,000,000 international travelers and generate more than \$430,000,000 in tourism revenue;

Whereas the activities carried out along the Nation's rivers affect water resources, environment, and geography on regional, national, and global scales;

Whereas the President and Congress have declared their support for rivers through the American Heritage Rivers program; and

Whereas it is appropriate for the people of the United States from time to time to reflect upon the manner in which their activities and lifestyles affect the rivers of the Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the third Saturday in June of each year should be designated as "National Rivers Day".

● Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, I am submitting a sense of the Senate resolution to designate the third Saturday in June of every year as "National Rivers Day." Rivers touch each and every one of our lives. Every State and nearly every community in the United States has a river or stream going through it. Because every American has access to rivers and streams, what we do and how we live has a profound impact on the quality of the nation's rivers.